

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 47

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

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Bom Jardim dos Colom, 10th September 1895. — Adolpho Cordero do Couto, Planter.

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BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Viscondessa da Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni, Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

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Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

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Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Canete. English services at 11 a.m. Sundays Lectures: services Thursdays, 7.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays: 7.30 p.m. on Wednesdays—Rua Riachuelo N. 108, 2.30 p.m. Thursdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSE DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School at 11 a.m. Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev A. J. MELLO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179. Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 5.45 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederiek Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 28, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine; Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence: No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

PROFESSIONAL NURSE.

Bister Bright.—London certificated monthly nurse, disengaged January 23, 1896. Address, this Office.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96 Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua São de Setembro No. 27.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from 9.00 to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, Rua da Saúde, 35, Rua do Rio. Heavy Baggage, Mission. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 23, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A telegram from La Paz says that a coolness has arisen between Bolivia and Chili.

—A new Balmaceda publication called *La Nueva Nacion* will shortly appear in Valparaiso.

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 13th announces the discovery of important gold mines in southern Chili.

—It is announced that Gen. Körner has adopted the lead-colored uniform for the Chilean infantry. This color is used in Germany.

—A Santiago telegram of the 18th announces that Dr. Eduardo Videla has succeeded in organizing a cabinet, taken from the liberal party.

—The Chilean government has resolved to promote the cultivation of cotton on a large scale. The experiments have been very successful.

—Valparaiso telegrams report that the Lamport and Holt steamer *Copernicus* has not yet arrived there, though long overdue. It is feared that the steamer has been lost.

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 15th says that the ministerial crisis continues, and that some of the newspapers are expressing the opinion that President Montt ought to resign.

—Santiago telegrams of the 12th state that Dr. Videla having failed to organize a cabinet, President Montt has again invited Sr. Juan Cristobal, the radical leader, to assume that responsibility. It is said that the latter has finally consented. Later advices report the second failure of Castellon.

—The 25 German officers contracted for by the ministerial crisis continues, and that some of the newspapers are expressing the opinion that President Montt ought to resign.

—According to our latest advice from Tierra del Fuego, Bishop Stirling arrived at Ushuaia from the Falkland Islands in the *Allen Gardner*. His lordship is in excellent health and is doing much good amongst the natives, by whom he is almost worshipped. Several natives have arrived at Ushuaia from the mission at Tekenia. They report four deaths at that station lately and much sickness prevailing, supposed to be influenza.—*Western Courier*, Valparaiso, Oct. 26.

A SHIPMASTER'S COMPLAINT AGAINST RIO DE JANEIRO.

It is perhaps a waste of time and effort to protest against the abuses existing in the port of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, writes "Cape Breton"; but it is essential that a record of them should be made so that shipowners and the public at large may know how shamefully shipmasters are treated at the above port. I will cite a case which came under my observation while lying at that port in May, 1895. A ship was loaded with a cargo of pitch pine lumber, usual condition of delivery at port of discharge; conditions charter-party and bill of lading, freight payable upon intake measurement, ship not accountable for measurement; delivered 200 pieces over and above what the bill of lading called for. Notwithstanding this the consignees claimed that the vessel had delivered some 10,000 superficial feet short making a claim against the freight of £30 sterling for short delivery. Upon this ground the consignees refused to pay the freight or balance of freight, unless a full settlement was excepted less £30, waiving demurrage claim of some days due to the ship, therefore compelling or leaving the master at a choice to take what was offered or draw on his owners for disbursements for his ship. At different times we see some such reports, more so at Rio and Santos, and, in fact, they come up so often that they become offensive to business men. With regard to demurrage, really it is a treat to get any, as it is not looked upon as part of the contract. They never pay, and never intend to pay, as long as shipowners will weakly submit to these abuses. The clause of charter parties is null, more so pertaining to demurrage. Although you have an absolute lien on the cargo for freight, dead freight and demurrage, charter parties' bills of lading are of no avail unless it suits them to receive their merchandise within stipulated lay days. Otherwise they simply off-set claims by holidays, rainy days, and such days. Should they be short of making up the number of days wanted, they simply claim out a few more of the former. Any of the above days are not counted as working days, even if you have been fortunate enough to get a lighter. It would appear that agreements are only binding on the ship, which is too grossly one-sided for defence. Consignees at Rio seem to have, or they assume, the right to determine what shall constitute a day's work. Of course, when they have failed to receive their goods during specified lay days, they seek temporary excuses to shield themselves from claims of shipowners whom they do not fear, for they submit like lambs going to the slaughter, encouraging this practice, which has now become chronic. We shall not get over these abuses and annoyances until every ship chartering for Brazil has strongly embodied in the charter party merchants to discharge their own cargo within so many running days. Then these holy days, rainy days and such days would vanish, disappear, and, in fact, would soon become things of the past. I also note a new form of charter which well deserves the strong application of an iron-bound charter, for you dare not say your ship is your own. First they compel you to employ their steam tug at full tariff. Balmaceda laborers required must be obtained from them. You are not free to speak or bargain. They charge highest current rates with no rebate. I say this is certainly imposition. We carry their goods for a fixed sum, and as we have to pay our bills we have every right to select and bargain on our own needs. I was for on towage by which it cost £22 less than the iron-bound charter on my tonnage, say 1,600 tons. It is hard to imagine what will be the next concession required, which they will certainly obtain. It is not a case of no Irish need apply. Owners are solely to blame for this practice, having made so little resistance against these concessions. God knows our remuneration received for transportation of merchandise is low enough, and at the end of the voyage we often find the ship in debt, without giving consignees a portion of freight to deliver their own goods.—*Newcastle, N. S. W., Morning Herald*.

UNITED STATES MINERAL WEALTH.

The United States geological survey has recently compiled a very interesting statement of the mineral products of the United States covering the calendar years 1885 to 1894. The largest production of pig iron was in 1890, when it aggregated 9,202,703 long tons, valued at \$151,200,410. The product in 1894 aggregated 6,657,388 tons, valued at \$65,007,247.

The largest production of silver was in 1892, when 63,500,000 troy ounces were reported, of the coining value of \$82,999,150. In 1894 the figures were 49,501,122 ounces, valued at \$64,000,000. The largest production of gold was in 1894, when 1,910,816 troy ounces were reported, with a coining value of \$39,500,000. The next largest was in 1886, when the product was 1,831,250 troy ounces, valued at \$35,000,000. In 1893 the number of troy ounces was less than the product of 1886 by 142,169 troy ounces, but the value was greater by \$950,000.

Aluminium shows the largest increase of any of the metals reported, having risen from 283 ounces in 1885, valued at \$2,550, to 550,000 ounces in 1894, valued at \$316,250. Tin does not appear until 1891, when 125,289 pounds were reported, valued at \$25,058. A slight increase in tin product and value is shown in 1892, a decrease in 1893, and none is reported in 1894.

Bituminous coal product was largest in 1893, being 128,355,231 long tons. The product in 1894 fell off nearly 10,000,000 tons. Anthracite coal also had the largest output in 1893, being 48,185,306 long tons, valued at \$85,687,078. In 1894 the product was 46,358,144 long tons, valued at \$78,488,063.

The production of borax was largest in 1894, being 14,680,130 pounds, valued at \$974,445. The largest value of metallic products of all kinds was reached in 1892, when it aggregated \$307,716,239. The same year showed the largest value of non-metallic minerals of all kinds, the amount being \$339,900,715, the figures for 1894 being, respectively, \$218,168,788 and \$308,186,774.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Afandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 1, Rua General Camara, as to the following:

JOSEPH, R. A. resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

CASADY, Frank.—Employee of Mr. John Carew, stevedore, sometime dining 1894. Information required as to his whereabouts.

DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Saude Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

Rio de Janeiro, October 1, 1895.

ROBERT CHAY.—Left Liverpool December, 1894, per S.S. *Osborne*, arrived at Maranhão Dec. 27, proceeded to Pará, Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro, arriving there January 24th, 1895. Has not been heard of since.

ST. LUCIA.

Leaving Martinique after midnight, the early morning found us coasting along a most beautiful island, with forest-clad hills and deep, dark valleys lying between. The color effects were as wonderful here as at Dominica. The near slopes were covered with rich yellow-green fields of sugar cane, the lofty peaks beyond were blue and purple, and the sea, which was hardly ruffled by the morning breeze, was like mother-of-pearl with streaks of silver where the currents changed its shining surface; far in the distance twin peaks were dimly seen through the haze above the nearer mountains, which on approach proved to be the two Pitons, the most remarkable of all the strange creations which we saw in this region of subterranean and volcanic forces.

St. Lucia is the largest of the islands that we visited, with the exception of Guadeloupe and Trinidad. It has an area of 150,000 acres, a coast-line of 150 miles, and is 42 miles long and 20 miles broad. From its lofty mountains, watered by frequent rains, numerous streams descend to the ocean; and at their mouths there are many bays and roadsteads for vessels. The island lies in 13 degrees 50 minutes north latitude and 60 degrees 58 minutes west longitude. It has between forty and fifty thousand inhabitants, the vast majority of whom are blacks. At the northeastern extremity of the island is a high cliff detached from the mainland, where Admiral Rodney, a century ago, established a signal station, and from which he watched the manoeuvres of the French fleet, whose headquarters were at Martinique. Passing through a narrow strait between two lofty headlands, the steamer entered one of the best harbors in the West Indies, and was soon alongside of a fine stone wharf. This was the only place during our voyage among the Caribbees where we were able to land from a gangplank and without the service of a small boat. Large sums of money have been spent here by the British government to deepen the harbor, and make the place a coaling station for the British navy and for the Royal Mail steamers. Here is the French Marshal Des Castries in 1785, when the French held the place.

The ruins of an ancient fortress crown the heights of Morne Fortune upon the southern side of the town, and a few British soldiers showed us by their presence to whom the island now belongs.

Castries has been built upon made ground, at the foot of the heights, and is occupied chiefly by blacks, who live in long rows of little wooden houses with corrugated iron roofs. There is a handsome market, neat and well supplied; a pretty botanical garden with a rich variety of trees and tropical plants, with its ground full of snake holes; and a comfortable reading room and library of about a thousand volumes. The people speak English, and the whites all live upon the hills around the harbor, for the low ground is unhealthy and has a bad reputation for fevers. Here, as at St. Thomas, we saw women coaling the vessels. Their short skirts and naked arms and shoulders revealed brawny limbs and chests on which the muscles stood out as on a sculptor's bronze when, with the great baskets of coal upon their heads, they mounted the gangplanks of the vessels at the pier. They sang a monotonous chant as they worked in the grime and dust of the coal breakers or marched in single file across the wharf to throw in their loads. Even the coal dust could hardly make them blacker than they came from Nature's hand, and there was little except their arroyo uprightness to differentiate them from the animals among which they labored. We were not disposed to linger at Castries, though we had invitations to visit in the island. We were becoming rather impatient for a more extended civilization than this island

afforded, and were already thinking of Barbados and Trinidad.

The voyage from Castries to St. Vincent was one of our finest experiences. We coasted the leeward side of St. Lucia till sundown, watching peak after peak of a superbly foliated mountain chain with admiration, till the climax came in the wonderful Pitons, two immense cones 2,720 and 2,680 feet in sheer height from the water's edge. The loftiest one seemed to be almost as difficult of ascent (except for its ice) as the last 3000 feet of the Matterhorn in the Zermatt valley, which it much resembles in shape. But their forms change as the vessel passes by these wonderful peaks, and so also do their colors change under the varying atmosphere. At their foot a beautiful bay opens, where a green plantation and the white houses of a little hamlet relieve the severity of the landscape. Above and behind this bay, however, rises the sombre mountain of the Soufrière, a smoking sulphur vent whose blue fumes mingle with gray mists and rain clouds, which are forever hovering about the mountains. No description can do justice to the fantastic and awe-inspiring picture which these towering masses present. Even photographs fail to convey the atmosphere of the scene, but the landscape painter has here, as elsewhere among these islands, a noble subject, in form and color unique and wonderful, for his study and reproduction upon the canvas.

St. Lucia has, however, a wonderful record of battles on land and sea which well attests the bravery of the people who fought for supremacy in the Spanish main in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In 1605 sixty-seven colonists landed at St. Lucia and took possession in the name of James the First of England. Two months later the Caribs drove them into the sea. It was more than thirty years before another attempt at settlement was made by a British colony and with the same result. In 1642 the king of France, who had assumed the sovereignty of a large part of the West Indies, sold St. Lucia to two Frenchmen for about \$80,000. These Frenchmen established a colony, which was attacked and conquered in 1664 by a party of English from Barbados; but the treaty of Breda gave the island back to France. St. Lucia changed hands many times, and was also a neutral ground during the next fifty years. From 1756 to 1782 France and England fought again and again for the possession of St. Lucia. The greatest and most decisive conflict was on April 12, 1782, a naval battle which I have already described, when Admiral Rodney almost annihilated the French fleet and took De Grasse, the French admiral, a prisoner, for which service he was made a peer of the realm and received a pension of £2,000 for himself and his heirs. The French government was restored by treaty in 1784, and under the Directory, in February, 1794, General Ricard, the French governor of St. Lucia, abolished negro slavery throughout the French Antilles, forty years before English emancipation in the West Indies, and seventy years sooner than the abolition of slavery in our own republic. Strange as it seems, this blow for freedom was struck from Paris by the leaders of the French revolution.

Bloody battles continued to be fought between the French and English for the ownership of St. Lucia, from 1794 to 1803. What the English gained by fighting was often given back to the French by treaty. In the famous battles of 1796 the negroes united with the French and made a gallant struggle, for they were fighting to retain the freedom which the French had given them. It was, however, in vain, and the island, after more than a century and a half of warfare for its possession, became English soil. The English soon lost all interest in what had cost them so dear, and only within a few years has the English government awakened to the value and importance of St. Lucia among her West Indian colonies. It is a most valuable island with fine harbors, full of tropical productions, and with sulphur mines in the Soufrière which could supply the powder factories of the world. Those who are interested in natural phenomena should visit these volcanoes and read in Humboldt's "Personal Narrative," book fifth, his descriptions of the Antilles and their natural history, and especially those pages which treat of the great eruptions of 1812, which culminated in the present outbreak of the Soufrière of St. Vincent—whither now the *Madiana* had set her course.—Augustus in N. Y. Observer.

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THE CRUISE OF THE "ALENTE".

Our destination, South-west Bay, is
bounded on its east side by these moun-
tains; it was, therefore, necessary for us
now, being south of East Point, to cross
the intervening heights.The only pass I knew was just under the
Sugarloaf. This we used generally to
speak of as the Sugarloaf Col, so as to
distinguish it from another pass which we
afterwards discovered. Sugarloaf Col is
the gap which divides the Sugarloaf from
a jagged peak to the north of it, and which
in its turn, is continued by the steep
downs which lie to the back of South-west
Bay.We crossed the sands, and then a small
plain covered with a variety of bushes,
which brought us to the foot of the Col.
This gap is formed of rocks piled on one
another, and is not difficult to surmount.We reached the summit of it and then,
looking down on the other side, we beheld,
lying at our feet, Treasure Bay at last.As we stood on the Col, the steep wall of
the Sugarloaf rising to the left of us, the
view over South-west Bay was exceedingly
fine. The bay is of semi-circular form,
with a distance of about a mile and a half
from point to point. Broad sands, with
green downs behind them, border the cen-
tral portion; but it is bounded by steep
bare mountains on either side: on the east
side by Noah's Ark, the Sugarloaf and
the peaks beyond; and on the west side by
the rugged promontories and islands
which divide it from South Bay. In con-
trast to the savage cliffs that shut them in,
the sands and downs in the middle of the
bay present a very pleasing and fertile
appearance, especially when seen from the
sea, conveying the idea that this is a far
more agreeable spot to live on than proves
to be the case after a closer examination.From the Col we could look right down
on the bay, and, as the water was very
clear, we were able to distinguish all the
dangers below the surface, as well as those
above. It was, no doubt, from here that
the pirate captain made his survey.We saw that an islet, unmarked on any
chart, but which I have indicated on my
plan, rose in the middle of the bay, while
a reef of rocks, apparently coral, extended
right round the bay, parallel to the beach
and at a short distance from it some of
these rocks were above the surface of the
water, some just below, and others—
most dangerous—further down, so that it
was only occasionally that the sea broke
upon them. The pirate in his confession
had spoken of a channel he had discovered
through this reef, situated under the
Sugarloaf, at the eastern extremity of the
bay. We now saw that it existed there
exactly as he had described it—a broad
opening in the line of rocks, through
which a boat could be pulled, and beached
on the sands.But still, it was an awkward place, and
it would be impossible to land there on
such a day as this was, for immense rollers
were sweeping up the shore which would
have almost certainly dashed any boat to
pieces that ventured among them. We
were, however, very satisfied with the suc-
cess of our expedition so far. We had dis-
covered and taken bearings of the chan-
nel, and we knew how to pilot a boat
through it, when the weather should be
favorable. Our next duty was to descend
into the bay and identify the place where
the treasure was supposed to be hidden.It was not long before we had discovered
what we considered to be the right spot.The pirate had described a small gully
in the middle of this bay, at the foot of
which he and his men had erected three
cairns, which should serve as landmarks
to those who had the clue, and point the
way to the treasure.Mr. P—, and, after him, Mr. A—,
had found this gully and the three cairns,
just as they had been described. Mr. A—,
either for the purpose of putting others off
the scent, or in order to discover if any-
thing had been concealed beneath them,
blew up these cairns with gunpowder and
dug beneath them, so that we could only
see traces of one of them. He had, how-
ever, communicated to me what he under-
stood to be their signification, and how he
had been led by them to the first bend in
the ravine, at which spot the plunder had
been buried under a hollow rock.We walked up the ravine until we came
to a bend, and here, as we had expected,
we saw what appeared to be a landslip of
red earth, filling up the corner of it,
blocking up the mouth of any cave that
might exist there, even as Mr. P— and
Mr. A— had described. And here before
us lay a small trench, with a broken earthen-
ware water-jar and the remains of a
wheelbarrow lying on it—all that remained
to show where Mr. A— had carried to
his very extensive works.This, therefore, was the spot we had
crossed the Atlantic to find. We stood and
looked at it in silence for a while. "What
do you think of it?" asked the doctor at
last.It was not an easy question to reply to,
for I did not quite know myself what to
think of it. I had pictured to myself a very
different place. I saw that our work would
in one respect be more difficult than I had
anticipated, in another respect far moreeasy. For this landslip was not nearly so
extensive as I had understood it to be,
and the slopes of the ravine were not of such
a character as to render our operations
dangerous, or to necessitate any timbering
of our shafts or trenches. But, on the other
hand, there was a want of definiteness that
was disappointing. There was no really
sharp bends in the ravine, and there were
several landslips. It was impossible to be
quite certain of what we meant by "the
first bend;" for there were bends of so in-
significant a character that they might
easily be overlooked; and we had no know-
ledge of the number of paces from the
cairns to the cavern. Therefore should we
fail to find the treasure at the spot where
Mr. A— commenced to dig, it would be
necessary for us to clear the landslip off
the face of the cliff for some considerable
distance.Having inspected the scene of Mr.
A—'s operations, we set out to explore
the ravine carefully, and bearing in mind
what we knew of the pirate's original in-
structions, we endeavored to reason out
whether this or some other neighbouring
bend was the most likely spot. The treas-
ure was lying, or had been lying, very
close to us somewhere; of that I felt cer-
tain at the time, and I have had no reason
for altering my opinion since.First, we went down the ravine again,
and when we reached the bottom of it,
where it opens out upon the back of the
beach, we observed, what had escaped our
notice at first, an extensive excavation in
the hard soil—which is not so encumbered
with boulders here as it is higher up—a
cutting so regular in form and with such
perpendicular sides that it was difficult to
imagine that it had not been the work of
man's hands. This was certainly not one
of Mr. A—'s trenches; for to have re-
moved such a quantity of earth and stones
would have occupied such a party as he
had with him for six months at least.Was it possible that the American, or
some other adventurer had been here before
us and carried away the treasure? We
could find no marks of tools or other traces
of man in or near this trench, so it was
impossible to decide whether it was artifi-
cial or natural. Some of us afterwards
came to the conclusion that it was most
probably the latter, for we came across
other cuttings, somewhat similar to this,
in other portions of the ravine, which had
evidently been produced by the action of
water.Next we went up the gully beyond Mr.
A—'s trench, in the hopes of finding
water, of which we were beginning to feel
the want. There was no running stream
here, though it was evident from its forma-
tion that the ravine was swept by a mighty
torrent after heavy rains. The water that
drained into it from the overhanging
mountain was soaked up by the loose red
soil that lay between the boulders.But at last we came to a little hollow at
the foot of a rocky step, where was a tiny
pool of tepid and muddy water. However,
this was all we required, for we could now
afford time to survey the scene of our opera-
tions more thoroughly, instead of hurrying
back, driven by thirst, to our distant water-
course.Between the hills and the beach, close to
the mouth of the ravine, there is a sort of
plateau of sand and stones, and it was
evidently on this that Mr. A— had
pitched his camp, for here we came across
his tent poles, the remains of wheelbarrows,
and some empty meat tins.We walked down to the eastern beach,
where the landing was, opposite the chan-
nel between the coral rocks. The sands
here sloped steeply into deepish water; it
was, apparently, an excellent place for
beaching a boat when the state of the
weather should allow. Though it was a
windless day the ocean swell was high, and
it was a grand sight to see the great green
rollers sweep majestically up till they were
close to the beach, and then curl over and
break in showers of sparkling spray. While
we stood there admiring the scene we saw
a curious sight. A roller was travelling
towards us rearing its arched neck high
up, so that the light of the sun, shining
through it made it transparent, and in the
middle of the clear green mass we saw a
long dark body suspended, borne along
helplessly. It was a large shark that, ven-
turing too near the beach, had been carried
there by the breaker; he floated there a
moment, erect on his tail, his fins beating
impotently, when the roller broke and he
was dashed with a loud thud on the
beach; then the recoil of the surf swept
him seawards and we saw no more of him.Having carried out the object of our
journey, we filled our bottle with water and
set forth on our return march. We re-
crossed Sugarloaf Col and tramped along
the sands. There was no wind, and the
day was terribly hot. The sands reflected
the burning sun into our faces, and we felt
as if we were literally roasting.Now and then we lay down, clothes and
all, in the salt-water pools to cool our-
selves, and we rolled handkerchiefs round
our heads, which we kept constantly wet.
As my hat had disappeared over a preci-
pice on the previous day, this was a very
necessary precaution against sunstroke,
so far as I was concerned.

(To be continued.)



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Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "Order of admission."

Orders of admission may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is: Dr. DIANDER. No. 75 Rua 1ª de Março. from 10 to 3 p.m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening, for patients and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. for the nursing staff.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

It is announced that the Uruguayan government will take a census in January next.

There was a violent hail-storm in the province of Santa Fe on the 11th, which is said to have caused considerable damage.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 13th states that President Urquiza has suffered another relapse and that his state inspires much alarm in his family.

The October customs receipts at Montevideo were \$821,879.12, which is a small increase over the receipts for the same month of last year, and a large increase over those of 1893.

It is stated that the empresario Cicocihi has secured the services of the tenor De Lucia for the next season at Buenos Aires and Montevideo at a monthly stipend of three thousand dollars plus other handsome little pickings.

The La Plata Bank has purchased for \$166,000, adjoining the new building in Calle Reconquista measuring 544 varas with the object of increasing the size of the present building. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

A large percentage of laws, fines, regulations, licenses, taxes and ordinances have no foundation in the constitution and one of the elements of the times is for men who will fight impositions and aggression. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved in general the bill for completing the port works. The additional sum to be spent is \$7,800,000 gnil, including the cost of two careening docks in the north basin. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 18th says that the Argentine government has ordered a large number of Krupp cannon and a great quantity of ammunition from Europe, which should arrive here early in January. The minister of war has also re-ordered to increase the effective strength of the army to 15,000 men.

Owing to the great demand for cattle by the Chilian, milliners in Sala are fetching great prices, as good as those paid for highly bred animals for export to Europe. For instance a lot of thirty bullocks were sold the other day for fattening at \$60 each, and fat animals have fetched as much as \$95 each. —*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

The Buenos Aires Cricket Club's ground at Palermo suffered a great deal, as it usually does when the river rises to any extent, and on Wednesday and Thursday the top of the roller could only just be seen, which gives some idea of the depth of water on the ground. Both the pavilion and grandstand's house were flooded out. Inn-son's restaurant was an island for two whole days. —*Sport and Pastime*, Nov. 6.

If this republic could be relieved from Congress for ten years it would make such an advance that never again could it be hatched to the chariot wheels of a small clique of demagogues and political adventurers. The republic is great and its rulers are dwarfs in all things save self-seeking. —*Buenos Aires Herald*. —*The Herald* might improve on the foregoing by including Uruguay, Brazil and a few other South American republics. The middle-class legislator is the bane of them all.

We have seen with great regret that the governments of Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina have allowed the Spanish government to beat up recruits in South America to fight against Cuba, which seems to us a most pusillanimous proceeding. If we cannot send expeditions from this America to help Cuba to throw off the yoke from which we fought so hard to free ourselves only a few years ago, we at least might well refuse to help Spain even in the most indirect fashion. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

Our readers may remember that nearly twelve months ago, Dr. Lucio Vicente Lopez, a highly distinguished and honored Argentine lawyer and politician, was killed in a duel provoked by a military fire-eater, one Colonel Sarmiento, who published some letters grossly insulting Dr. Lopez and attributing to him dishonest acts. The judge, Dr. Ernesto Madero, who has been trying the case, has now issued sentence to the effect that he considers that Col. Sarmiento purposely provoked Dr. Lopez to the duel with the deliberate intention of taking advantage of his superior mastery of arms to kill him, not for personal vengeance, but in revenge for letters committed by Dr. Lopez as a public functionary, "which constitutes an immoral object and of far-reaching consequences for the preservation of social order." Accordingly, Judge Madero condemns Col. Sarmiento to imprisonment for an indefinite term, but acquits the seconds of arms. This sentence has come rather tardily, but in a certain sense it is a triumph of justice. —*Montevideo Times*.

Congress has given to government complete charge of the lottery. From this time the nation will be the patron at the same time of the highest form of religion and the most pernicious form of gambling. The combination would be humorous were it not that there is such a fearful amount of tragedy involved in this hypocrisy. It is difficult to keep from writing whole columns of denunciation against the protection of this system, which is one of the worst eyecases on our struggling civilization. The lottery can be counted amongst our bitterest enemies, worse than the political vampires from the provinces, worse than the locusts—worse than all the Chilians in existence. And yet the supreme government of the nation lugs this monster to its bosom—at the same time that it decrees the recognition of a new archbishop of Buenos Aires! —*Southern Cross*.

The entries of wool into the markets during the past week have shown a great increase over those of the week before, but the storm of last Thursday and Friday affected shearing operations greatly. It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage sustained through it by stock owners. Those who had already shorn their sheep lost large numbers from the cold, thousands more were drowned in the floods which followed the rains, and the accounts which reach us daily from the camp are most distressing, as the storm seems to have been general nearly all over the province. We notice that several statisticians estimate the loss of shorn sheep during and immediately after the late storm at 6 per cent. for this province. There are some who put the losses down as much heavier, but none estimate them at less than this percentage. —*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires, Nov. 6.

The storm we had here at the end of last week seems to have been just as violent as the other, and there has come over a terrible record of loss, one estancia alone having lost no less than two thousand out of three thousand sheep before the storm was nearly over. All along the Central line, from Durazno to Montevideo, the cattle and groups of dead sheep, and from Sarandi to La Cruz the loss has been even greater. Although it is early yet to obtain true estimates of the losses it is calculated, from the letters and telegrams received from the districts named, that in San José, Florida, Chacabuco, Durazno, Flores, Minas, and Colonia, B. O., the losses of sheep amount to, at the very least, half a million head. The damage to wheat and vines has also been very great, and probably far worse reports have yet to come, as those received have only been from the districts served directly by railway and with which good communication can be had. —*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires, Nov. 6.

The inadvisability of giving attractive publicity to startling examples of vulgar and brutal criminality has been abundantly proved in this city. If an additional proof were required, however, of the contagious tendency of crime, it will be found in the fact that during the week, stimulated by the literature published in regard to the Capilla tragedy, a little Belgian girl, only 11½ years of age, nearly succeeded in poisoning the family of Dr. E. C. Smith. The girl, whose name is Englis, was vexed because the young ladies of the family had not taken her with them to Luján. She was also vexed with the servants because they used to tease her. She had been in the family for over three years and was always obedient. Her mother gave her in charge of the Smith family as she was unable to support her, having been deserted by her husband. On Wednesday Dr. Smith presented himself at the police station and accused the girl of poisoning his family. She had been for some time dropping quantities of arsenic in the food as it went to table, and the consequence was that several of the family and the domestics, 8 persons in all, were gravely ill, and would doubtless have been completely poisoned if the perverse and precocious criminal had been left a day or two longer at liberty to work out her plans. Fortunately, her practices were discovered in the nick of time, as the patients' lives can still be saved. The girl has made a full confession of her guilt. The alarming publicity given to the poisoning case at Capilla del Señor is the cause of this terrible tragedy. The girl Englis confesses to have read the details of the Capilla poisoning case, and that from there she took her inspiration. We wonder if the influential native papers that delight so much to revel in the details of crime will see the moral that is contained in this and admit that often

The sight of means to do ill deeds
Makes ill deeds done.
—*Southern Cross*, Oct. 11.

LIVE STOCK EXPORT.

The *Montevideo Times* translates the following new regulations for the export of live stock in Uruguay:

1. Every animal intended for exportation must be submitted to the inspection of the municipal veterinaries.

2. If after due examination the municipal veterinary finds the animal to be in perfect health, he shall issue gratuitously the usual certificate on the corresponding stamped paper.

3. If the animal, whatever their description are found to be affected with or to present symptoms of infectious or contagious disease, the municipal veterinary, after due examination, shall declare the disease, stating the same in a certificate.

4. Every description of live stock imported is also subject to inspection, and if it is found that the animals are suffering from any disease or dangerous vice, their isolation shall be ordered, without prejudice to also ordering their re-embarkation.

5. Animals intended for exportation and found to be infected, thereby rendering their embarkation impossible, shall also be isolated, without contact with other animals, in order to avoid as far as possible any spread of the disease, necessary guarantees being exacted for the purpose.

6. The municipal veterinaries and the directions of slaughterhouses (*abattoirs y mataderos*) and of health are hereby charged with the fulfilment of these regulations, reporting in every case to their respective heads on the procedures and resolutions adopted.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 19th, 1895.

For the benefit of those who read English but sometimes fail to understand us (perhaps the fault is due to our negligent methods of using the language), we desire to say: we do not and have not approved the British occupation of Trindade island; we do not believe this occupation was a knowing and deliberate trespass upon Brazilian rights; we do not think it just to condemn the British government before hearing its explanation; we are not apologists nor advocates for the Brazilian submarine nor admirers of Sir John Pender; we have not denied the legal right of the Brazilian government to disappropriate the Western and Brazilian cable; we have not denied the technical right of the Brazilian government to fiscalize telegraph messages; but we have criticised the principle of such fiscalization and will continue to do so as long as we publish a paper in this or any other country. We might also say that we are not in favor of permitting private resentments to influence our opinion on such public questions. We have also accused the Brazilian government of stopping the dispatch of messages, and our accusation is based on personal experience. The post-office also stopped our letters, and we are opposed to one method of interference as much as to the other. And if any one wants to know the complaints of persons outside of the country, let them talk the matter over with business men in the River Plate. To this we may add that we are opposed to the disappropriation of the Western and Brazilian cable because we have no confidence in state control. If we have not made ourselves clear this time, we shall be glad to try again.

We have been accustomed to feel that questions treated editorially in the *Jornal do Commercio* were sure of a fair and polite consideration. "From this time forward," we shall think differently. The manner in which that important journal discussed our last editorial on the Trinidad question puts it on a par with the *Cidade do Rio* and it is entitled to just about the same consideration. It is evidently bidding for cheap popularity, and does not scruple to pervert and falsify contrary opinions to achieve that end. The *Jornal* accuses us of falsehood, and that too without reproducing our article so that the reader might judge for himself. The accusation is returned to the *Jornal's* office with our compliments. If there is any falsehood between us, it is certainly not in this office. We do not claim to be infallible, and we do not hesitate to correct any misstatements made in these columns, but we must have something better than the intemperate and abusive contradiction which the *Jornal* has seen fit to publish. If the editor of that paper will read our discussion with less prejudice and more care he will see that he is knocking the wind out of a scarecrow of his own invention. If he likes the exercise, then let him continue.

But it would be as well, perhaps, were he to remember that he has a reputation for fairness at stake which is likely to suffer somewhat by the questionable method which he has adopted in this instance. To paraphrase his conclusion: "From this time forward the *Jornal do Commercio* can knock the wind out of all the Trinidad scarecrows it wishes."

THE opening of an industrial exposition in this city is an event of interest and importance. We do not agree with the declared object of the promoters—that of securing more protection for national industries—but aside from this we are in hearty sympathy with the undertaking. It will be a revelation to many to find that there are so many industrial establishments in the country, and to see what progress has been made in this direction. Compared with the last exposition great progress has certainly been made, and the most hopeful part of it is that a considerable share of it belongs to the provinces outside of the influence of the banks and treasury of this capital. In our opinion there is more real progress and more cause for encouragement in the small factories which have been created by private enterprise, with private capital, and without subsidies or loans from the government, than from all the pretentious establishments of this capital, whose clamor for help and protection is always ringing in our ears. There are many of these small industries throughout the country, more than we had supposed, and it is from them, in our opinion, that the industrial stimulus of Brazil must come. They will be based upon the actual conditions and necessities of the country, and they will grow with the districts in which they are placed. There is nothing top-heavy, nor artificial about them, and there is a great deal of practical common sense. The exposition is not yet complete, and it is impossible to give a proper description of it, but from a cursory inspection we take pleasure in saying that it is in every way creditable to the manufacturers of Brazil.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Nov. 6.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Serzedello defended the decree for retiring from the service the 13 general officers of the army and navy, acknowledging that he had advised Marshal Floriano Peixoto to issue that decree. The president government, he thinks, has acted wisely in annulling the decree, which, however, it must be remembered, met at the time the appointment of the President of the republic. Deputy Nilo Peganha denounced President Prudente de Moraes as an apostate who has surrendered to the leaders of the naval revolution and who seeks to govern by creating dissensions in the army and navy. He also denounced Rio de Janeiro as a cosmopolitan city in which there exists no republican feeling, nor the slightest idea of patriotism. Deputy Cipertino de Siqueira argued to prove that the operating expenses on the government railways are excessive.

Nov. 7.—*Senate*.—Senator Ramiro Barcellos censured the senators who failed to attend the sittings. The most important budgets have not yet been voted and yet it is difficult to obtain a quorum. He suggested that circulars should be addressed to senators requesting their attendance. Senator Pires Ferreira opposed the suggestion, believing, he said, that no senator absented himself without good reasons. Senator Catruja said that the complaint of the senator for Rio Grande was well founded and that there are many causes for this unsatisfactory state of affairs. He felt certain, however, that matters would improve if the influence senator, availing himself of his immense influence, should assemble his followers belonging to both houses and ask them to work instead of wasting their time. Parliamentary government has been suppressed, but the evils attributed to parliamentary government still exist. The discussions are much longer and the waste of time much greater than they were in the time of the monarchy, when a debate could be closed by a vote of confidence. During the present session two whole weeks were spent in one of the houses of Congress in discussing a motion on affairs in Pernambuco, in regard to which Congress was incompetent to take any action whatever. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Arthur Rios answered the speech made on the previous day by Deputy Nilo Peganha. He denied that the President had surrendered to the revolutionists. There are no revolutionists, he said, for the revolution is ended, amnesty has been granted, and all Brazilians are entitled to take part in the work of promoting the prosperity and aggrandisement of the country, which belongs as much to the ex-revolutionists as to any one else. Deputy Matta Machado explained what had occurred in April, 1892. The members of the opposition, who had a majority of 28 in the Chamber of Deputies, had resolved upon the following plan: In case Marshal Floriano Peixoto up to the 27th of that month should have failed to comply with the constitutional provision for holding a presidential election for filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca, they would consider that he had forfeited his place. Accordingly they intended, on receiving his message at the meeting of Congress, to return to

him that document and draw up articles of impeachment, forcing him to hand over the government to his legal constituents. The general officers of the army and navy, aware of this intention of being impeached, wrote him a letter advising him to hold the presidential election. Floriano's answer to this friendly warning was the illegal retirement of the signers of the letter. On the 9th of April there was a demonstration in honor of Gen. Deodoro. This demonstration, at which attended by only two of the opposition leaders (Dr. Seabra and Cel. Meuna Barreto), was made the pretext for the declaration of martial law and the arrest, imprisonment and banishment of some of the most prominent members of the opposition. If these violent acts had not been committed, or if even measures had been committed conciliatory measures had been adopted, the country would have been saved from the revolution which commenced on the 6th of September. Deputy Serzedello opposed the bill for classifying public offices and harmonizing the salaries of public employees. From the bill, if converted into a law, there will result, he said, a large increase in public expenditure. Ramos discussed the budget of the department of industry. The former officer of the department of appropriating 1,000,000\$ for national colonization. Deputy Cornelio da Fonseca said that he thought Congress should not adjourn before voting a law for a civil code. Deputy Leovigildo Filgueiras introduced a bill on the political situation in Bahia.

Nov. 8.—*Senate*.—Senators Pires Ferreira, Almeida Barreto, Vicente Machado and João Neiva discussed the petition of the widow of Capt. Candido Dulcilio Pereira, who was killed at Lapa. From the discussion it appears that this officer shortly before his death was promoted to the rank of captain, and that after his death he was promoted to that of major. It also appears from that discussion that the widow asks for the pension to which she would be entitled if he had held the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The Senate adopted a motion asking the government for information on the subject. The bill granting 12 months' leave of absence to treasury-clerk Arthur Peixoto was rejected by a vote of 24 to 12. A special appropriation of 257,152\$518 was voted in 2nd discussion for the marine hospital affairs of the department of foreign affairs. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Meleiros e Albuquerque and Paula Ramos discussed the bill for classifying public offices and harmonizing the pay of public employees. Deputies Arthur Rios and Coelho Cintra discussed the budget of the department of industry. A motion of Deputy Glycerio for prolonging the discussion for half an hour was adopted. Deputy Nilo Peganha read to the house an account of how Marshal Floriano Peixoto and Gaspar Drummond introduced bills for regulating federal intervention in the affairs of the states.

Nov. 9.—*Senate*.—Senator Gomes de Castro said that he did not understand how it is possible to extinguish a part of the national debt when the revenue of the country is insufficient for current expenses. He expressed astonishment at the fact the unauthorized issue of 4,000,000\$000 in paper money by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. According to the laws of the country the illegal issue of money is a crime, whose authors are liable to be punished as counterfeiters. Senator Otacilio defended the report of the finance committee. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Serzedello defined his political position and gave his reasons for supposing that there was a plot against the government in April, 1892. He said that the revolution of Nov. 15, 1889, was due to the want of energy displayed by the statesmen of the empire in the repression of revolutionary tendencies. After some remarks from Deputy Thomaz Delfino on the bill for classifying public offices, Deputy Vellores took the floor and earnestly protested against the measure, which, if adopted, will cause an increase of several thousand cents in the expenditure of the country. He deplored the consequent tendency to burden the treasury with unproductive expenses. The government of the republic has tripled the number of public employees and largely increased their salaries. Last year Congress voted an increase of 12,000,000\$ in the expenditure of the army. Everyone had supposed that the transfer of a great part of the public service from the general government to the states would lead to a considerable reduction in the general expenditure of the country; but, far from this having been the case, the expenses have enormously increased. In the main for squandering the people's money the general government is imitated by the state and municipal governments. The effect of all this is to create a large class of pauper paupers, parasites and dependents, impoverish the nation and lead to financial ruin and bankruptcy. Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti defended the military class and said that officers of the army are not as well paid as civil functionaries. He also asserted that in other countries military men are better paid than in Brazil. Deputy José Ignacio said that if the competent authorities fail to relieve the state of Bahia of the government of Baiao de Camagary, this man per will be hoisted out of office by the people.

Nov. 11.—*Senate*.—Almeida Barreto explained the part which he had taken as commander of a regiment of cavalry in a disturbance that occurred at an election at Curitiba in the time of the monarchy. The Senate voted in 2nd discussion the budget of the department of finance with amendments. The special appropriation of 257,152\$518 for the marine hospital was voted in 3rd discussion. Several bills for ceasing the pay of public employees were also voted. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Matta Machado spoke on events that occurred in April, 1892. It had never been the intention of the legal position, he said, to resort to any other than legal means for removing Marshal Floriano from office. purpose of making a demonstration in honor of Marshal Deodoro there suddenly appeared a band of music of whose origin the promoters of the

demonstration were totally unaware. At Deodoro's house there was circulated the report that the 10th and 27th battalions of infantry had taken possession of Itamaraty palace, deposed Floriano and proclaimed Deodoro. Believing the report, Dr. Seabra went to the window and spoke to the crowd in the street, asking the people to interfere with the soldiers. Artfully availing itself of the pretext thus afforded, the government lost no time in ridding itself of the opposition leaders in Congress. It thus not only thwarted the plan for Floriano's impeachment, but also assured his illegal continuance in office for the remainder of the presidential term. Deputy Serzedello in replying to Deputy Matta Machado insisted that there had really been a plot to depose Floriano by violent means. It would, in his opinion, have been an act of criminal weakness on the part of the government if it had limited its defense to legal measures. Deputies Thomaz Cavalcanti, Bueno de Andrade, and Meleiros Albuquerque discussed the bill for classifying public offices. Deputy Ribeiro de Almeida spoke on the revenue bill and offered an amendment for a duty of 10\$000 a head on beef cattle imported from foreign countries. Deputy Augusto Severo offered an amendment for a protective duty on salt. The special appropriation of 14,000,000\$ for the war department and that of 53,364\$190 for Marshal Floriano Peixoto's funeral expenses were voted in 2nd discussion. The Chamber voted in 3rd discussion the bill on brokers.

Nov. 12.—*Senate*.—Senator Laper spoke on immigration in Rio Grande do Sul, where, according to the accounts presented, the average cost of every immigrant is 450\$000, or three times the cost in other states. Senator Ramiro Barcellos defended the service of colonization in Rio Grande, and said that every colonist now costs 75 per cent less than in the time of the monarchy. Senators Ramiro Barcellos, Leopoldo de Almeida, Otacilio, Baiao do Ladoain and Severino Vieira discussed the workings of the report of the finance committee. Senator Severino Vieira and others introduced a bill on secondary instruction. The budget of the department of foreign affairs, the special appropriation of 9,873\$750 for the expense of examining the books of the gas company, the deficiency appropriation of 819,000\$, and the appropriation of 3,717,661\$250 for the municipal council were voted in second discussion. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Bevilacqua complained of the irregularity in the delivery of the *Diario Oficial*. Sometimes that paper, he said, is delivered at 2 or 3 o'clock p.m. and sometimes he fails to receive it for three or four consecutive days. The chair he replied that if the congressional session were not so nearly ended, he would adopt severe measures for correcting this evil. Deputy Valladares characterized the policy of Gen. Glycerio in regard to the states as that of Pontius Pilate. The result of this policy, he said, is to deliver the people of the states into the hands of petty tyrants, and he believes that it will finally lead to financial ruin and to the dismemberment of the country. There was introduced a bill signed by 79 deputies for restoring Dr. Serzedello to his place in the army and to his professorship in the military school. Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti said that some of the accounts of expenses at Marshal Floriano's funeral were exorbitant. For instance, the account for music was 3,000\$, although the band played only about an hour. The decoration of the church cost 25,000\$000 and the account of the priest and sacristan is 600\$000. Deputy Bueno de Andrade spoke on the bill making a special appropriation of 14,519,690\$000 for the purchase of rolling stock and for making other improvements on the Central railway and of 800,000\$ for the payment of the account for 60 Brooks locomotives purchased by the government. Deputy Vespasiano defended his administration of the Central railway. When he took office, he said, the rolling stock which had been purchased with the special appropriation of 5,000,000\$000 in gold had just begun to arrive. In a very short time it was discovered that this rolling stock was of inferior quality. In a year's time the greater part of the locomotives had become unserviceable and could not even be repaired. He had frequently complained to the representative of the manufacturers of the Baldwin locomotives, but had not been able to obtain any satisfaction. He accordingly began to entertain the idea of purchasing rolling stock from other manufacturers. On comparing prices he discovered that he could purchase for \$770,000 Brooks locomotives and cars, whereas the equivalent Baldwin goods would cost \$808,250, the difference being \$38,250. Deputy Matta Machado introduced a bill for restoring to their places public employees who had been illegally dismissed by the government and military officers who had been illegally retired from the service. The bill for granting three lotteries to the Candelaria brotherhood failed to pass over the President's veto. The bill for retaining Marshal Floriano Peixoto's name in the military almanack was voted in 1st discussion. The appropriation of 1,200,000\$ for paying the Saneamento Railway Co. was voted in 2nd discussion, as was also the bill authorizing the issue of 4 per cent bonds for replacing the deposits made in the treasury by banks of issue.

Nov. 13.—*Senate*.—In consequence of remarks made at the previous sitting, Senators Otacilio and Ramiro Barcellos tendered their resignation of their places on the finance committee. The Senate refused to accept their resignation. Senators Domingos Vicente, Ramiro Barcellos, Rego Mello and Severino Vieira spoke on the budget of the department of finance. *Chamber of Deputies*.—After speaking from Adolpho Girdo and Glycerio the Chamber by a vote of 50 to 12 passed over the veto the presidential election bill voted in 1893 by Vice-President Floriano Peixoto. It voted in 3rd discussion the special appropriation of 14,000,000\$ for the war department and that of 53,364\$190 for the payment of the funeral expenses of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. It discussed the bill for revising the regulations of the Gymnasio Nacional, the special appropriation of 14,519,690\$000 for the Central railway, that of 800,000\$ for paying the cost of 60 Brooks locomotives and the bill on martial law.

Nov. 14.—*Senate*.—The budget of the department of finance was discussed and several amendments were offered. *Chamber of Deputies*.—The

Chamber discussed the bill for reorganizing the Polytechnic School, the special appropriation of 14,519,690 for the Central railway and that of 800,000 for the payment of the cost of 60 Baldwin locomotives, and voted in 3rd discussion the bill on martial law and in 2nd discussion the deficiency appropriation of 115,100 for the colonization service. Deputy José Mariano protested against the composition of the committee appointed to call on the President on the following day.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Paraná legislature was organized on the 13th inst.

—There was no funeral celebration of the 15th at Bahia.

—Yellow-fever is said to be epidemic in Araraquara, S. Paulo.

—At Victoria a portrait of Governor Muniz Fieite was inaugurated on the 15th.

—A new daily journal, called the *Retator*, has made its appearance in S. Paulo.

—Dr. Ivo do Prado and his friends have separated from Col. Vallada's party in Sergipe.

—A meeting in favor of Cuban independence was held yesterday in Campinas, S. Paulo.

—It is reported that the *Commercial* of Santos will become the monarchist organ in that city.

—The masses of Minas Geraes have congratulated President Prudente de Moraes on peace in Rio Grande.

—One of the features of the celebration of the 15th in S. Paulo was a procession of 1,800 school-children.

—The *Diario da Bahia* says that there were 19 persons killed in the fight between the police and bandits at Conquista.

—Col. Vallada's government is accused of organizing illegal election boards for the coming municipal elections in Sergipe.

—There were 80 small-pox burials in the Santo Antonio cemetery, Victoria, during the months of August, September and October last.

—A contract was signed 18th October for the construction of a theatre in Fortaleza, Ceará, the cost of the building being estimated at 500,000.

—The state legislature of Rio de Janeiro unanimously resolved on the 14th to postpone discussion of the project relative to an official printing office.

—Col. Vallada's legislature in Sergipe has voted him a salary of 12,000 per annum, and themselves 15\$ a day and 18000 per kilometre mileage.

—A letter from Uberaba says that persons arriving from Uberaba state that the commander of the force that attacked the police has advised his men to disperse.

—An Aracaju telegram of the 14th says that Col. Vallada is organizing election boards to control the state elections of the 24th. The monarchists ought to pay the colonel a subsidy.

—The continuation of yellow fever in Pernambuco through the cool season, is causing some uneasiness over the prospects for the summer. The foreign colony has already suffered considerably from the disease.

—The 15th was celebrated in São Paulo by school and military parades, the inauguration of the new custom-house, illuminations, a gala spectacle at the theatre, and a parade through the streets by the voleiope club.

—The São Paulo papers have published a card from Dr. Antonio Prado expressing his disapprobation of the recent monarchist movement. He reiterates his resolution, however, to abstain from any further participation in politics.

—The *Rio News* does not believe in a federation of states which confuses taxation, duplicates burdens, dissipates responsibility and yet leaves the national executive the liberty to interfere in state affairs whenever and to any extent he pleases.

—The municipal council of Amparo, São Paulo, has created a post of veterinary surgeon for the municipality, and has fixed the salary at 400\$ a year. It would be interesting to know what kind of a veterinary surgeon could be engaged for eighty dollars a year.

—It is said that the "partido constitucional" of Minas Geraes has resolved to present the name of ex-Minister Fernando Peixoto Leite Pereira for the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Dr. Felício dos Santos. The nominee was for a long time a member of the dictator's cabinet.

—A new daily journal has been issued in São Paulo under the title of *O Reporter*. It will be under the editorial direction of Sr. Juvenal Pacheco, and will be devoted to the news of the day. It makes a good beginning and has our best wishes for long life and prosperity.

—Dr. Josephino Felício dos Santos has announced himself as a candidate for the seat in the Senate vacated by the death of his father. It is stated that Dr. Fernando Lobo, who was one of Marshal Floriano Peixoto's ministers, will also be a candidate. The candidate of the parliamentarists is Congressman Matta Machado.

—In announcing its change of politics the *Santos Commercial* says that the anarchy which prevails throughout the country, and the immoderate ambition of those who have been in power are motives which compel it to turn from republicanism to the monarchy as the only system of government which can save Brazil from complete dissolution.

—A Bahia telegram of the 16th inst. says that at Tapera there have been disturbances caused by the police. At Tambury acts of barbarity have been committed. Three merchants arrested at that place had arrived at Quelaiminhos, where all the merchants had closed their shops. Jobbers at Bahia have received telegrams from their customers in the interior asking them not to ship goods on account of the danger of robbery on the way.

—One of the monarchist leaders in São Paulo, Dr. João Mendes de Almeida, has published a card advising his associates to avoid all intrigue and conspiracy, and not to converse on this subject with officials and soldiers, so that no cause be given for arrest and prosecution. He does not believe in armed revolutions, but would prefer to see the question settled by the quiet and legal operation of national opinion.

—The public meeting in São Paulo on the 10th to express sympathy with the Cubans in their struggle for independence, is said to have been large and enthusiastic. Several speeches were made, a committee was nominated to promote measures for assisting the movement, and a collection was taken up, which yielded 455800. It is said that there are private subscription lists amounting to much larger sums.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 15th acknowledges the receipt of the following telegram from Vitoria Alegre, a station on the Central railway, dated the 14th:—"An individual named Andrade has just been lynched here, by means of clubs, and, while still living, they threw kerosene upon him and set fire to it. This occurrence has caused the worst impression." It always does, but somehow the impression never overcomes the evil.

—The São Paulo *Município* of the 15th announces the completion of the great warehouse constructed by the S. Paulo Railway Co. in substitute those purchased by the state for a custom-house. The new warehouse is located in Itary, and covers an area of 4,000 square metres; which is only half the area which the company proposes to enclose. The present building was begun on the 26th ult. and was ready for occupation on the 13th inst., which is certainly very quick work.

—The São Paulo monarchists issued their manifesto on the 15th. They condemn the republic as moribund at its birth, as the work of the military forces of the state and the sect of positivists, and as having no God. They also call attention to the misgovernment which has resulted, the disorganization and corruption in public administration, the anarchy and misery which afflict the people. They claim that the conservative classes and the people all want the restoration of the monarchy.

—A Bahia telegram of the 13th states that on the previous night 10 policemen, commanded by Major Meirelles, had left on a special steamer for Conquista. That town is reported to be in the hands of bandits, who have defeated the police force previously sent against them, capturing the commander and killing many of the men. It is stated that the bandits have burnt many houses and killed over 20 persons. The town is said to be almost entirely deserted by its inhabitants and the same is the case with Victoria, which is expecting an attack. The bandits refused to accept the sum of 100,000\$, which had been offered them by one of their victims on condition of their sparing his life. It is stated that depredations have also been committed in the towns of Caetanov, Pão de Espinho and Panellas.

—The Uberaba correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio*, under date of the 10th inst., says of the recent fight at Uberaba that it originated in political differences. On one side are various prominent citizens, formerly office-holders, who are called "rebels"; on the other the present office-holders and the military detachment there. The commander of this detachment, Ensign Silva, had made himself so objectionable that the rebels demanded his recall. This he finally did, but receiving reinforcements from Uberaba he returned. On the 8th and 9th there was fighting between the two groups. On the night of the 8th the rebels, said to number 500 men, attacked the "legalists" who were stationed in the municipal building. The engagement lasted from 10.40 p. m. to 20 minutes past 12 and the firing is described as *rebido* (hot). But, happily, no one was hurt. At last accounts the two parties were still threatening each other, and reinforcements were going forward in support of *legalidade*.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

A Pelotas telegram states that the Castilhosians under Firmino Martins Prates, uncle of Julio de Castilhos, have cut the throat of Pedro Dutro, who had returned to Conceição do Arroio after serving with the federalists. The victim of this barbarous murder was only 18 years of age.

Lieut. Sebastião Medeiros has asked for compensation for 4,500 head of cattle, 550 horses and 600 sheep stolen from him and his neighbors by the Castilhosians. Dr. Virgínia Jardim, who lost 400 head of cattle in the same way, has also applied for compensation.

In the city of Rio Grande on the 9th inst. at a public place the picture of Marshal Floriano Peixoto was vigorously hissed and that of Dr. Prudente de Moraes enthusiastically applauded by the audience. The police authorities consequently prohibited the exhibition of pictures.

According to a Porto Alegre telegram the Castilhosians complain of the 30th battalion's having suddenly received marching orders without being informed of its destination. There was stated to be much discontent among the officers whose families reside in Porto Alegre.

At Pelotas on the 15th there was a review of the garrison composed of the 16th, 29th and 35th battalions of infantry and 4th of artillery.

A Montevideo telegram of the 14th announces the arrival of Raphael Cabeda at Rivera, where he had a very cordial reception.

—The *Diario da Bahia* says that the anarchy which prevails throughout the country, and the immoderate ambition of those who have been in power are motives which compel it to turn from republicanism to the monarchy as the only system of government which can save Brazil from complete dissolution.

—A Bahia telegram of the 16th inst. says that at Tapera there have been disturbances caused by the police. At Tambury acts of barbarity have been committed. Three merchants arrested at that place had arrived at Quelaiminhos, where all the merchants had closed their shops. Jobbers at Bahia have received telegrams from their customers in the interior asking them not to ship goods on account of the danger of robbery on the way.

—The *Rio News* does not believe in the ownership or management of railways by the state.

—It is stated that on the Central railway there are 1,500,000 crosses-ties whose average duration is five years. As, however, there are many that have been in use for fifteen years, it is not difficult to imagine their state.

—The Estrada de Ferro Central de Pernambuco has recently purchased three large Baldwin locomotives.

—On the extension of the Bahia railway the laying of rails as far as Joazeiro was completed on the 15th inst.

—The promoters of the railway from Buzios to the Minas boundary has asked Congress for exemption from duties on the material required for the line.

—There are complaints against the S. Christóvão tramway company, which is accused of suppressing regular 100 reis cars and putting on special 200 reis cars during the military review on the 15th.

—The Companhia Paulista is said to have ordered 9 locomotives and 300 cars in order to be able to carry the coffee crop for 1896. It is also taking steps to enlarge its present warehouses and construct new ones.

—We see it stated that on Saturday the Leopoldina Co. suppressed without previous notice the annual excursion train to Nova Friburgo. This must have caused much annoyance to persons who went to the station to take passage.

—It is announced that the extension of the Bahia and S. Francisco line to Jazeiro will soon be inaugurated. We trust that there will be no undue haste about it, for it will hardly be consistent with the established record of the line.

—Messrs. Castilho Machado & Co., commission merchants of this city, are said to have been unsuccessfully attempting for two years to induce the Leopoldina Co. to settle claims for coffee shipped by planters to that house and never delivered.

—Another Brooks locomotive came to grief on the 14th, the axle of a tender to one of them (No. 215) breaking at Comcordia station. If Col. Vespasiano and his chief of locomotives found the Baldwin locomotives so defective? what must they think of the substitutes?

—The *Jornal do Recife* says there were 23 derailments on the Pernambuco railways in one day. Commenting on this the same paper says: "Whenever a train should leave his will executed and if he be a Catholic, should receive all the sacraments, including holy union."

—On Wednesday some of the operatives of the Central railway workshops at Engenho de Dentro made an unsuccessful attempt to strike. A large police force was sent to the place and many arrests were made. Several "honorary lieutenants" were the leaders and some of them were arrested.

—A very substantial increase is shown in the report of the São Paulo (Brazilian) Railway Company for the half-year. The gross revenue was Rs. 3,267,684 better, which is stated to be due to the more settled state of affairs in Brazil. Expenses were higher, but even with this the income stands at £128,236, as against £56,700. The directors recommend a dividend of 6 per cent. and a bonus of 8s. per share. The report states that the Santos Harbor Improvement Company has nearly completed the 866 metres of quay wall, the original authorized length, and has entered into a new agreement with the government to take additional extensions which, when completed, will greatly improve the shipping facilities.—*Trans-Port*, Oct. 25.

COFFEE NOTES

—The export of coffee from Victoria, Espírito Santo, during the month of October amounted to 36,264 bags, officially valued at 2,678,841\$983. Nearly 1,808 bags of the above came from the adjoining districts of Minas Geraes.

—The legislative assembly having under consideration a new project regulating the collection of export taxes on coffee, the *commissarios* of this city have formally protested against one of its provisions by which *grain* become *rebeldes* after the December 31st next. The *grain* speculation dies hard.

—A planter writing to the *Diario Popular* of São Paulo says that the heavy rains, sometimes accompanied with hail, during the past month, has decreased the prospective output of coffee next year by 25 per cent. He estimates the next crop at 50 per cent. more than the present crop, or about 4,500,000 bags.

—Under date of October 17th, Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Bro., of New York, express the following opinion regarding the coffee crop of the current season: "Calculating the supplies from Rio and Santos for the coming season at about 5,500,000 bags, and the rest of the world to contribute the same quantity, the total of 11,000,000 bags will come fully up to the world's consumption. With all the talk of decreased supplies from Brazil, which encouraged higher prices, it was not considered probable that the first three months of this crop the visible supply should increase 230,000 bags instead of a decrease. In the second half of the crop season supplies have seldom decreased, but rather the reverse; and therefore, from present indications, it is quite reasonable to expect that the season's supplies will be more or less equal to consumption, and the world's visible on July 1st, 1896, is not likely to be any less than the quantity the current season started with."

With respect to the next crop they say: "Coffee values this year are 20 per cent. higher compared with the year ago. This advance is supported entirely by the anticipated decrease in supplies that was to assert itself at the present time. Instead of that what do we see—a visible supply that is 10 per cent. larger, and confirmed prospects of a growing crop that will exceed anything on record. The total coffee crops of 1894-95 gave a yield that was in excess of any previous season, and, after the continued yield of the 1896-97 crops will be even larger. We do not assert this upon what the crops in Brazil may give, but pin our faith on the almost absolute certainty of a substantial gain in the total production from all the outside crops."

—A São Paulo exchange says "the future coffee crop in the state of Minas is estimated at seven millions of bags." Our colleague must be looking far in the future.

JAVA COFFEE.

The British consul of Batavia reports that the cultivation of the Liberian bean, both in mid and west Java, is rapidly increasing, and the satisfactory results obtained from its introduction become year by year more apparent as the principal difficulties attending the preparation of this coffee for the market are gradually being successfully surmounted. As a result a marked improvement in the appearance and quality of coffee is noted, and its flavor is becoming more and more assured. The continued recurrence of the so-called "leaf" disease in the Java coffee on low-lying lands, from which the Liberian still preserves comparative immunity, causes more confidence to be felt in the latter, and many lands which have suffered most severely from the ravages of this disease in the Arabian plant are being replanted with Liberian. *Times of Ceylon*.

—A Nellootta (South India) correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes as follows regarding the cultivation of Liberian coffee: "With reference to the correspondence in your paper about Liberian coffee, kindly allow me to state that I have some 85 fine trees of this variety growing on my Clifton estate here at an elevation of 3,750 feet, and not only growing, but cropping heavily. My recollection is, they took five years from seedlings before they did crop, but they have gone on cropping ever since without any cultivation specially applied to them, although no doubt, they have likewise benefited from the cultivation the Arabic coffee has had among which they are growing. They resemble young jack trees. The last five years I have kept a careful account of the output of parchment, or seed coffee; and all I can say is, if Liberian is going to produce on the same scale in a large acreage, then there must be a big future before it somewhere in the country. One drawback to its cultivation no doubt is the time it takes to come into bearing. It certainly stands winds and exposure better, and will no doubt flourish, more or less, where Arabia will not."

LOCAL NOTES

—There were three yellow fever burials on the 17th, in this city.

—The *Rio News* does not believe in executive interferences with personal liberty.

—Admiral Custodio de Nello is said to be writing a history of the naval revolution.

—The police authorities have adopted measures for preventing the overcrowding of theatres.

—It is expected that the *Aquidaban* will reach her destination before the Baltic freezes up.

—An unknown man was killed on the Central railway at Realeengo on the morning of the 15th.

—The regular military force under review on the 15th included 399 officers and 4,445 men, in all 4,844 men.

—On Wednesday night building No. 211, Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, opposite Itamaraty palace, was much damaged by fire.

—The press has expressed astonishment at Vespasiano's not saying anything about car 136 V in his speech on the 12th inst.

—Two boxes of bones of extinct animals were received at the national museum on the 14th, coming from the state of Sergipe.

—It is matter for complaint that the thefts of wreaths deposited upon the tomb of the S. João Baptist cemetery, remain unchecked.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of this morning announces the appointment of Dr. Victorio da Costa as director-general of the postoffice.

—The *Diario Official* published 90 telegrams on the 17th complementing the government on the sixth anniversary of the republic.

—Although the *Nile* came in on Sunday afternoon, we did not receive any of our mails until Monday afternoon, twenty-four hours later.

—The President has decided that the two years exclusion from military service fixed by the amnesty bill, shall count from October 21st.

—There was a meeting at the Casino Hespianhol on Sunday of those who favor Spanish rule in Cuba. There does not seem to have been much enthusiasm over it.

—The *Cidade do Rio* and *Jornal do Commercio* are continuing their campaign against the British government and Sir John Pender—"making diplomacy through the press."

—For the year ended on the 11th inst. the expense with the private watchmen, supported by a subscription among the merchants, in the parish of Candelaria, was 48,836\$.

—Gen. Honorato Caldas has published a second edition, revised and augmented, of his *Desobediência da República*, in which he gives an account of his incarceration in the Casa de Correção.

—A soldier and a sailor quarrelled in Rua de S. Joaquim on the evening of the 14th, and the soldier used his knife to enforce his opinion. The sailor died the next morning in hospital.

—On Saturday at the garden of the Praça d'Acclamação an old gentleman was severely stung by bees and was in consequence disabled from walking and had to be carried home.

—Small-pox continues to cause the death of seven to ten victims a day. This excites little or no comment, however, for there is no glory to be won in such contests. It is better to talk nonsense about Trinidad.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The *Rio News* does not believe in the ownership or management of railways by the state.

—It is stated that on the Central railway there are 1,500,000 crosses-ties whose average duration is five years. As, however, there are many that have been in use for fifteen years, it is not difficult to imagine their state.

—When a man deliberately distorts your argument, or charges you with fictitious statements, in order to make a safe position for himself, it is best to let him have the field to himself.

—The American cruiser *Newark* left for Montevideo on the 16th. It is to be hoped that we shall see more of the American squadron next year, providing, of course, we can keep ourselves free from an epidemic.

—If the police find it inconvenient to have the theatres overcrowded, what do they think of the upper Ovidor? It is becoming highly inconvenient for ladies and quiet people to push their way through such a mass of loafers.

—President Prudente de Moraes has received a telegram from Col. Manoel Felício Maciel offering his services and those of 500 national guards of Antimora, Amazonas, for defending Brazilian territory from invasion from British Guiana.

—No explanation has yet been given as to the sale of postal stamps outside the legal channels. It was of course one of those eminently patriotic services which ought never to be subjected to investigation—but, at the same time, we would really like to know how it was done.

—The Paris edition of the *New York Herald* of the 23rd ult. says that the secretary of state at Washington had announced that the Brazilian government had instructed Minister Mendonça to act in conjunction with the government of the United States in regard to Cuba.

—Many congressmen have left the city and it will soon be difficult to obtain a quorum in either house of Congress. The legislators are evidently fatigued and the session will probably close at the beginning of next month. Consequently the budget will fail to receive the proper attention and will, as usual, be badly organized.

—By a decree of the 14th the President revokes the decree of April 12, 1892, which removed Drs. Campos da Paz and José Joaquim Senha from their positions as professors, the first in the Rio de Janeiro medical faculty, and the second in the Pernambuco law faculty. Various military officers are also included in the same decree.

—It will be remembered that a well-known capitalist and speculator of this city, connected with one of the mushroom banks, defaulted and absconded, the amount involved being a very large one. We understand that the whole party has returned to Rio, and is to be seen about the streets as usual. There's nothing like a short memory!

—It is stated that at the military review in celebration of the 15th inst. there were under arms 4,848 privates and non-commissioned officers, 391 company and regimental officers and 8 generals. This, we presume, includes regular troops and national guards. One of the latter, belonging to the 7th battalion, died of sunstroke.

—It was announced yesterday that the masonic elections had resulted in the choice of Dr. Antonio Joaquim de Macedo Soares as grand master, and Dr. Fernando Osorio as deputy grand master. It is said that President Pudente de Moraes and Vice-president Manoel Felício both received votes, though neither of them belong to the order.

—A new restaurant was opened on the Ovidor on the 14th, the ceremony consisting of having the whole establishment consecrated (*benção*) by a couple of clergymen, after which a lunch was offered to the press. It would seem more fitting that the church's blessing should be bestowed upon the people in these times, than upon the restaurateurs.

—A Reuter telegram, dated Rio de Janeiro, says:—"A monarchist conspiracy has been discovered in the state of São Paulo, with extensive ramifications in various districts. Several persons have been arrested." The Jacobins are evidently hard up for something on which to exercise their inventive talents. There was no monarchist conspiracy and no arrests.

—Among the various telegrams sent to Col. Valladão on the occasion of the defeat of the bill authorizing interference in his title over the state of Sergipe, which appeared in the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 13th inst., we regret to note that the following dispatch was omitted:—"Rio, 26, Valladão.—Pinte de verde. Viva Republica!—Glycerine."

—In describing the military review of the 15th the *Jornal do Commercio* calls attention to the unsuitable shoes supplied to the men, which were the cause of many distressing exhibitions. Both going and returning many soldiers had to fall out of the ranks and remove their shoes. It was not a pleasant sight, surely,—but then it is not for us to express an opinion.

—The republican journalists all had their heads above the clouds on the 15th, and were unable to tell us what had been done down on this badly-ventilated footstool. The harm that so-called republicans have done was forgotten in the rosy pictures painted of the possibilities of a popular representative government. Now for they are from the realization of such a government never once occurred to them.

—It appears that Joaquim Freire, who slandered Gen. Píngibe, has a custom-house clerkship to which he was illegally appointed. To avoid the examination which the minister of finance requires him to make he has applied to Congress for a twelve months' leave of absence. The Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill granting the leave, but the Senate, which has already killed several immoral schemes, will, it is hoped, reject it.

—We are under many obligations to the students of the Pernambuco law school for a congratulatory telegram of yesterday's date, of the following effect:—"The students are rejoicing over the announcement of the reinstatement of Dr. Senha. A portrait of Dr. João Elycio has been placed in the reception room of the faculty. Thanks for your attitude on this question. We are awaiting the professor's return." We can certainly congratulate the students on the return of Dr. Senha, one of their most popular professors, who was so unjustly deprived of his position in 1892 by the Deodoro dictatorship. Let us hope that such an act may never occur again.

—The prefect has magnanimously declined to order an investigation into the "equity and support" (*tem prava*) accusations made by the *Gazeta de Notícias* against the statistical department of the municipality.

—The following telegram was published in the London papers of the 25th ult.:

"Paris, October 24.—The *Politique Coloniale* publishes intelligence regarding the dispute between the Brazilians and the French settlers on the frontier of French Guiana. It states that Cabral, the Brazilian governor, is fortifying Mapa, and has established various entrenched camps. He shoots those who resist him. It is reported that he has received a piece of cannon from Brazil."

—It is probably quite true, as charged by Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti, that the expenses attending the funeral of Marshal Floriano Peixoto were excessive. But what is to be done about it? Were they not the dictator's friends who made them so? It has been their patriotic purpose to make money on any and every occasion, and why not their protector's funeral? Even two poor workmen, employees of the undertaker, had their pockets picked beside the coffin!

—The New York papers of the 19th ult. published the following telegram: *Washington, Oct. 18.*—Señor de Lome, Spanish minister, is in receipt of an official dispatch from Madrid to the effect that the report that Brazil has declared in favor of granting belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents is absolutely false. On the contrary, the Brazilian government has given in the past three days all kinds of facilities for the embarkation of more than three hundred Spaniards, who have volunteered to go to Cuba to fight the rebels.

—By an executive decree of the 14th inst. the President nominated Dr. Joaquim Antunes de Figueiredo Junior as a member of the Supremo Tribunal Federal. The new justice was graduated from the São Paulo law school in 1864. Our colleagues do not say much of his professional career, but the *Jornal do Commercio* says he was financial secretary of the Rio de Janeiro state government where he distinguished himself in the discussion of the coffee tax, and that he is "a man of intellectual worth and of great austerity of character."

—On the 12th the *Notícia* was advised by a colleague of the inconvenience of using the press for a diplomatic controversy. The *Notícia* felt offended and was promptly advised by his mentor that he was troubled with "an excess of sensibility." On the 12th we also wrote upon the inconvenience of excited press discussions of a question already under diplomatic consideration, whereupon the same mentor flies into a towering rage, uses bad language, and then enters us upon his *index pugistorium*. There seems to be something fickle about the old lady.

—Regarding the course to be pursued by the Brazilian government in respect to the revolution in Cuba, the New York papers of the 22nd ult. published the following telegram: *Washington, Oct. 21.*—The press dispatches of recent date have stated that the government of Brazil was about to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. Minister Mendonça called his government as to the correctness of the report. A message was received by him from the minister of foreign relations in which the statement is made that the accord with such action as the government of the United States may take on the same subject.

—On the 14th inst. a well-known merchant of this city went to the Banco Rural to deposit 20,000\$ in cash. He placed the money and pass-book inside the screen and then went to a table near by to fill out the deposit note. An expert thief had been watching him closely, and a few minutes later he walked up to the window, reached in and took the money and pass-book, saying that he could not wait any longer. When the merchant returned he found his money gone. Later on he went to the central police station to ask for assistance, whereupon "fifteen well known and dining thieves, frequenters of banking establishments" (in the words of the *Jornal do Commercio*) were promptly arrested. The money, however, was not found.

BIRTH.

At Rua do Bispo, No. 21, on November 17th, 1895, the wife of Dr. Charles Keyes, of a son, named Merritt Hentz.

"THE FIFTEENTH."

The celebration of the 15th, which was officially extended over the 16th and 17th in order to give time and place for the anticipated patriotic enthusiasm of the people, passed off without any noteworthy incident. The military review of the morning of the 15th drew a large crowd of spectators to the Campo de S. Christovão, and in the evening many came into the central part of the city to see the illuminations. Otherwise the business streets appeared to be almost deserted. To the unprejudiced observer there was a very noticeable lack of enthusiasm. The celebration being almost wholly official and artificial. Outside certain groups of extreme partisans, the people seem to show very little interest in these celebrations. Perhaps they have not yet been able to realize the advantages of the change. On the evening of the 15th the industrial exposition was formally opened, and many have since visited the two exhibits which are open to the public. On the 16th there was a naval review, the steamers of the two principal coasting lines passing out as far as Ilha Rasa and returning through the lines of naval vessels. The review passed off without accident and was thoroughly enjoyed by the excursionists. On Sunday the children had a picnic in the Passeio Público, and as the weather was fine this too

On the afternoon of the 15th the President held a formal reception at Itamaraty palace, at which a large number of diplomats and public functionaries were present. The diplomatic corps was fully represented. Minister Thompson of the United States, as dean of the corps, tendered their congratulations in the following words:

"In the name of my colleagues of the diplomatic corps whom it is my highly esteemed privilege here to present to your excellency, and on my own behalf, I have the honor to congratulate you, Mr. President, on the recurrence of this the sixth anniversary of the republic, and the auspicious opening of the second year of your administration of the government of the United States of Brazil. This, Mr. President, is a richly endowed country; prolific in natural resources as it is great within the confines of its territorial boundaries, and we regard with interest and pleasure the development of its agricultural and natural wealth. My colleagues and myself rejoice that within the year the blessed mantle of peace has been spread over this beautiful land, and unite in the hope that your excellency may live long to enjoy the fruits of that wisdom which has contributed eminently to the life sustenance and growth of the republic."

In reply the President thanked the diplomatic corps for its congratulations on so auspicious an occasion, and for the compliments tendered to Brazil and to himself. For himself he was unwilling to accept any special credit, as he had done no more than his duty in promoting peace within the country and seeking to do justice to all citizens. In conclusion he expressed his sincere wishes for the prosperity of all the nations which his guests had the honor to represent.

BUSINESS NOTES

—It is stated that from the recent fall in exchange one banker made over 5,000,000\$.

—THE Rio News does not believe in the ownership and management of telegraph lines by the state.

—It is stated that the minister of finance has accepted a proposal for the lease of a part of the plantation of Santa Cruz.

—A quantity of material for the sanitary authorities of São Paulo has just been despatched free of duty by the Misericórdia officials.

—It is announced that Messrs. Camurano & Co. are about to establish a line of cable steamers with the port of Desterro, Santa Catharina.

—It is reported that a life insurance agent at Desterro has managed to get away with about 30,000\$. Probably he will start a new company with it.

—The minister of industry has limited to 50,000 the number of immigrants which the Companhia Metropolitana can introduce into Brazil during 1896.

—It is said that the government will this week cancel the authorization given to the two American insurance companies to transact business in Brazil.

—It is said that the majority of the budget committee yesterday resolved to adopt an amendment imposing a tax of 10\$ a head on cattle imported from the River Plate.

—As the new pavilion is still far from completion, the exhibit on opened on the 13th will be confined principally to the exhibits shown in the Casino and the S. José school building.

—Two cotton factories at Maranhão have been temporarily closed on account of the scarcity of raw material. It is said to be difficult to buy cotton there, even at \$200 per kilo.

—The Hotel Central at Nova Friburgo is to be sold at auction by order of the court, on the 21st inst. The buildings and other real estate are valued at 217,198\$900 and the furniture at 33,158\$700.

We have repeatedly asked what investments there are in Brazil just now in which the foreign life insurance companies could invest their premiums, and the only reply thus far given is:—"guins."

—The legislature of Espírito Santo has passed a law, which has been sanctioned by the governor, giving annual subsidies of 25,000\$ each to the Hamburg and Chargeurs Reunis steamship companies for calling at Victoria.

—It will be a surprise to most of our readers to find the *Jornal do Commercio* defending and excusing official interference with the dispatch of telegrams. We now await its opinion on the real authorities.

—It is said that there is so great a scarcity of cotton in Maranhão that the two factories there have had to shut down. The price of raw cotton which had never before exceeded 800 rs. per kilo, has gone up to 1800 and 1820, and is difficult to buy even at that price.

—The remarkable increase in the bicycle industry has had a marked effect on the rubber trade. It is said that not less than \$5,000,000 worth of crude rubber for the manufacture of pneumatic tires has been bought by wheel makers within the past 18 months.—*Cincinnati Price Current.*

—We are in receipt of specimens of the excellent chocolate made by the "Andaluz" steam factory, of No. 19 Rua da Brada, for which the proprietors will accept our acknowledgments. The manufacture of chocolate is one of the industries which ought to succeed in Brazil, and the excellence of the article produced would indicate that it is succeeding.

—The directors of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph after placing 27,876 to the reserve fund, and 25,000 to the reserve fund, propose a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 22 rs. per cent. per annum, leaving 25,803 to be carried forward. This dividend will be payable as follows: 3s. 9d. per share to the ordinary shares and 3s. 9d. per share to the preferred ordinary shares.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 18th announces the shipwreck of the French steamer *Colonia* in the Montevideo roadstead. The disaster was caused by a lighter which knocked a hole through the side of the steamer. The *Colonia* had a large and valuable cargo for Europe, including 1,000 sheep, 400 cattle and 50 cows. The cargo was fully insured.

—A Gibraltar telegram of the 16th announces the shipwreck near South of the Italian steamer *Solferrino*, en route for Brazil and Argentina with 1,200 immigrants. The only loss of life was caused by the upsetting of a boat by which 20 persons were drowned.

—In discussing the manifesto of the monarchists the *Município de São Paulo* says: "The error of the republicans in causing so many worthless persons to rise like balloons, because of their excessive highness, the grave error practised with the taxes and expenses which has placed the finances of the country to a species of hegemony, are without doubt facts upon which the adversaries of the situation can every day censure in masterly articles and criticisms."

—The publication of the *Diário de Notícias* ceased some days ago and on Thursday all the material of its office, including a Marinho rotary press, and a horse-power motor, a large quantity of type, etc., was sold at auction for 26,000\$000. The *Tempo*, the *Seculo*, the *Diário de Notícias*, and other staunch supporters of the regime of legalidade, oppression, repression, deception and misrepresentation are one by one retiring from this poor unappreciative world. Only the *Fuz* now remains.

—It would be interesting to know how that Bahia monastic question is coming out. Of course the "old hen" has been again sacrificed, as the greedy opponents of the original grantees have sent over sail enough to break down the price and to furnish thimble enough to supply the Wellsbach company for many years to come. The history of this enterprise would be interesting reading, as it well illustrates how such industries are assisted in official circles. We make no accusations, neighbor; study the question and make them yourself!

—One of the industrial gains from the war in Rio Grande do Sul has been the jobbery among individuals who discounted the pay of the soldiers. As the payments fell into arrears, large sums advanced were never received by them. And now that General Galvão is opposed to the customary practice of sending to the commanders of the Brazilian forces the pay and rations of the same, at sight of their simple requisitions, adopting the upright system of exacting formalities demonstrating the existence and identity of the soldiers, the outcry against his excellency became greater, because it is no longer possible to receive for deserters and the dead.—*Jornal do Commercio*, November 15th.

—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has had a fairly prosperous half-year. During the six months ended 30th June, additional voyages were performed on the Brazil line, increasing the expenditure under different heads in the revenue account. As regards the receipts, there is the satisfactory feature that the increase in passenger money far exceeds any earnings attributable to the extra voyages. The receipts from freight were disappointing, owing to the unfavorable condition of trade and the poor rates ruling, as well as to obstacles to the usual course of traffic through quarantine on the South American line. On the whole, however, the result of working is better. From the surplus on the revenue account of 245,000\$ has been transferred to the repair and maintenance account, 230,000\$ has been written off for depreciation of the fleet, and the usual amount, 23,850\$, carried to insurance account for the half-year. The balance at the credit of the insurance account on 30th June, 1895, is 230,808\$. Raising the reserve by 23,000\$ to 253,808\$, there remains 22,808\$ out of which the directors recommend to the proprietors that 11 1/2% per share should be paid for the half-year.—*Transport*, Oct. 25.

—Sir John Pender, M. P., presided yesterday at the ordinary general meeting of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company, and, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the revenue for the half-year amounted to 108,206\$, or an increase of 2,280\$ on the corresponding period. The total available balance was 286,410\$. With the interim dividend and bonus, the dividend was at the rate of 7 per cent. for the year, or 14 per cent. more than in the previous year. The increased revenue was due to enlarged trade with the west coast of Africa, with South Africa and the west coast of South America. Though they had suffered loss by the depreciation in the value of the mile-ribs, the increase in traffic had compensated them for the loss which would otherwise have resulted.

He referred to the large reductions which had been made in the tariff to Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and other places, which the cable served, which, he said, showed that while they had been doing fairly good business, they had also had regard to those who had contributed to it, by giving them rates more largely reduced than they would have expected. The total amount of working expenses charged against the revenue was 21,129\$, but the amount of this depended a great deal upon the amount spent on the cable, as in case of damage and repairs they were always putting down new cable. Although he believed that the life of a submarine cable would prove to be longer than was estimated, yet that was not to be depended upon; hence they must keep up the reserve, to which they now transferred 230,000\$. In the midst of the trouble by which they were surrounded they had progressed, and from the way in which they were working he believed they would continue to do so. They were not in the position they would like to be with the Brazilian government. But for the company, the country would not be in such close communication with the commercial world, and he thought this ought to be remembered by the government. They had, however, strong ground of complaint about the way in which the Brazilian government had lately treated them. He expressed a hope that the shareholders of the Western Brazilian Company would take up the matter. Referring to the island of Trinidad and the various claims to it, he said it seemed provided by Providence as a telegraph station; but it was fit for nothing else. He thought any company ought to be allowed to use it for that purpose, whoever had the suzerainty over it. If the Brazilians would deal with the civilized nations of Europe did, it would lead to a large increase of trade.—*Financial News*, Oct. 31.

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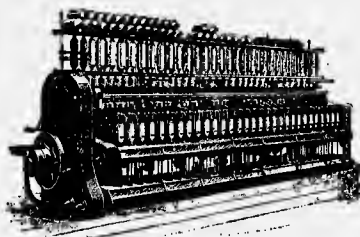
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